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H – 801

International Court of Justice

H0801-0002

Notice.

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Nicht zu veroeffentlichen vor Darlegung vor dem Gericht (Tribunal) in oeffentlicher Sitzung und dann nur jenen Teil, welcher tatsaechlich zur Beweisfuehrung uebermittelt wurde.

Не публиковать до того, как представлено на публичном заседании Трибунала и только ту часть, которая представлена в качестве доказательства.

H0801-0003

I certify that none of the documents included herein have been denied by the Tribunal and that this document book has been examined with the prosecution in accordance with the ruling of the Tribunal dated 4 April 1946.

Je certifie qu'aucun des documents ci-inclus n'a été contesté par le Tribunal, et que ce livre de documents a été examiné par le Ministère Public suivant les règles du Tribunal, en date du 4 Avril 1946.

Ich bestaetige, dass keine der hierin enthaltenen Dokumente vom Gerichtshof abgelehnt wurden und dass dieses Dokumentenbuch gemeinsam mit der Anklagevertretung durchgesehen wurde, in Uebereinstimmung mit der Entscheidung des Gerichtshofes vom 4. April 1946.

Signature of Counsel

Signature de l'Avocat

Unterschrift des Verteidigers.

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Submitted Tribunal June 10, 1946

Seyss-Inquart Defense Exhibit No. 1

Proclamation to the German people:
In the plenary meeting of the
Austria's German members of the Reich
Tag on 21 October 1918.

I quote from Leopold Kunschak
Austria 1918-1934
Vienna 1934 Typographische Anstalt.

H0801-0015

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Seyss-Inquart Defense Exhibit No.1

Page 28

Proclamation to the German People:

The German people in Austria is resolved to determine itself its future state system, to form an independent German-Austrian state and to regulate its relations to the other nations by free agreements with them.

The German-Austrian state claims the territorial jurisdiction over the entire territory of German settlement, especially also in the Sudeten territories.

The German-Austrian state will fight any annexation by other nations of territories which are inhabited by German farmers, workers, and citizens. By agreements with the other nations it will seek to secure an access of the German people to the Adriatic. The German people in Austria will elect a constituent national assembly. The constituent national assembly, elected on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, will establish the constitution of the German-Austrian state.

Until the meeting of the constituent national assembly it is the duty of the Reichstag members of the German electoral districts to represent the German people in Austria. Therefore, the entirety of the German members of the Austr Reichsrat constitutes the provisional national assembly for German-Austria...

I certify that the above excerpt from "Austria 1918-1934" is a true copy of t text in my possession.

Exhibit Submitted June 10, 1946

Seyss-Inquart Defense Exhibit No. 2

Excerpt from: Austria 1918-1934
Leopold Kunschak, Vienna, 1934,
Page 43.

H0801 - 0017

H0801 - 0018

Dr. Seyss-Inquart Defense
Exhibit No. 2

Page 43:

. . . . . .

On 12 November 1918, the day after the imperial manifesto, the provisional national assembly (composed of the German members of the former House of Representatives (Abgeordnetenhaus)) passed a new fundamental law in which was pronounced:

"German-Austria is a democratic republic. All public powers are installed by the people. German-Austria is a part of the German republic.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the text in my possession.

(Gustav Steinbauer.)

Submitted June 10/1946

Dr. Seyss-Inquart Defense Exhibit No. 3

Statements of the Staatskanzler Dr. Karl Renner on the reasons for the law concerning Article II. 12 November 1918.

First Memorandum of the Austrian-German Volksbund Vienna: "Why do we demand the Anschluss

Vienna, 1926.

H0801 – 0019

H0801-0020

Dr.Seyss-Inquart Defense Exhibit No.3

Page 5:

"Our great people is in distress and misery, the people whose pride it has always been to be called the people of poets and thinkers, our German people of humanism, our German people which loves other peoples is deeply bowed in misery! But it is just in this hour in which it would be so easy and convenient and perhaps also tempting to settle one's account separately and perhaps to snatch advantages from the enemy's cunning, in this hour our people in all provinces wishes to know: We are one family and one people living under a common fate!"

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy from the book: "Why Do We Demand the Anschluss" of the text available to me.

(Dr.Gustav Steinbauer.)

Submitted June 10, 1946

Dr. Seyss-Inquart Defense Exhibit No 4

Excerpt from the book:

"Three Times Austria"

Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg

Vienna, 1937, Jakob Hegner.

H0801 – 0021

H0801 – 0022

Seyss-Inquart Defense Exhibit No. 4

Page 59

..... It is beyond all doubt, that besides the catastrophic state of m mind of the moment, socialistic influence was the godfather of the young republic and, furthermore, that the Anschluss idea statedin a loud voice is, first of all, of socialistic origin, in the creation of which, to be sure, not national motives, but the demand in these circles for the formation of a great German republican-democratic block was decisive. ....

I hereby certify that the above excerpt from the book: "Three Times A. bria" is a true copy of the text in my possession.

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer.)

Submitted June 10

Dr. Seyss-Inquart Defense Exhibit No.7

Excerpt from Prelate Hauser's speech on 6 September 1919

I quote from Leopold Kunschak:

"Austria 1918-1934".

Typographische Anstalt, Vienna, 1934.

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Page 57

"The national assembly has no choice! Country and people need final peace which opens again the world to them morally and economically and which can once again procure work for our people's masses at home and abroad; they nee the peace which will give the prisoners of war back to their families; they need the peace which will effect the recognition of the state on the basis of intern tional law and which is to make possible the peaceful development of its constitution and the re-establishment of its economy.

It also has no other ch ice because our country depends on the big powers for its supply of food, coal and industrial raw materials as well as in the re-establishment of its credit and money standard.

Unfortunately, the national assembly must make allowance for this coercive situation, although it considers the peace of St. Germain nationally unjust, politically disastrous and economical unfeasible. In political and national respect it must leave the responsibility to the powers, in economic respect it must wait to see what plans the powers have as regards the carrying out o the economic and financial conditions. It expects that the assurances given in the answer will be fulfilled by the powers; it sees in the League of Nat ons the authority which will be appointed to give back also to our repub its right and ensure it permanently and commissions the chancellor to sign the peace treaty.

I request that the high body accept this motion concerning this resolution."

I hereby certify that the above excerpt from the book: "Austria 1918-1934" a true copy of the text in my possession.

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer)

H0801-0025

Seyss-Inquart Defense Exhibit
No. 9

I quote from:
"The Dictate of Versailles"
Berber, Essener Verlagsanstalt,
1939, Page 549

H0801 – 0026

Dr. Seyss-Inquart Defense Exhibit No.9

Page 549:

..... The plebiscite decided upon by the Austrian national assembly on 1 October 1920 concerning the Anschluss, which plebiscite was once more settled by a federal law of 10 February 1921 (according to this law the plebiscite's purpose was - in order not to violate the treaty of St.Germain only to ascertain the people's opinion and not to decide Austria's politica fate) was prevented by the Entente powers by a threat of a hunger blockade. What did take place were merely a few plebiscites decided upon independentl by the state governments: In Tyrol on 24 April 1921 with the result of 145 302 votes for and 1 805 votes against the Anschluss; in the Salzburg region on 18 May 1921 with the result of 98 546 votes for and 877 votes against the Anschluss".

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the text in my possession. ("The Dictate of Versailles", Berber).

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer)

H0801-0027

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit Nr. 11

I am quoting from:

Schober, his life and work for Austria.

Kleinschmied Dr. Oskar, Vienna.

Manz-Verlag 1930.

H0801 -0028

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No. 11

Page 243.

... First, I must commence with the peace treaty, which revealed th mentality of the leading statesmen of that time, which to-day is quite incomprehensible. The torso of 85,000 square meters with its 6.7 million inhab tants which remained, after the present day Czechoslovakian republic had bee cut off and after about 45 million people had been separated, became the declared heir to the old Austria, even to the old Austria-Hungary. An eighth of the old territory of the major power Austria-Hungary was charged with a liquidation of a bankrupcy, which was hopeless from the beginning.

H0801 - 0029

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No.11

I hereby certify that the above excerpt from the book: Schober, His Life and Work for Austria, Kleinschmied, is a true copy of the text in my possession.

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer)

H0801 - 0030

Dr. Seyss-Inquart Exhibit No. 12b

Excerpts from the book

"Austria 1918 - 1934"

Kunschak Leopold; Vienna 1934

Typographic Institute.

H08D1 - 0031

Dr.Seyss-Inquart Defense Exhibit Nr.12b

Page 70

The effect of the devaluation of the crown was devastating. First, there occurred a far reaching impoverishment of the large mass of the people through destruction of the saving and rent assets. The further consequence was a rapid decline of the consumers power, which paralyzed trade and production and led to mass unemployment. Since, due to the devaluation of the crown the working capital was also affected, the economy was put into an almost desperate situation.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt from the book "Austria 1918-1934" is a true copy of the text in my possession.

(Dr.Gustav Steinbauer.)

H0801-0032

Dr. Seyss-Inquart
Defense Exhibit No. 13

I quote from "The Dictate of Versailles" Berber,
Essener Publishing Co. 1939
Pages 550, 551

H0801 - 0033

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No.13

Page 550

Geneva Protocol of October 10, 1922

The Government of His British Majesty, the Government of the French Republic, the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy and the Government of the Czechoslovakian Republic,

On their part,

At the moment where they are undertaking to help Austria in its work of economic and financial restoration,

Acting exclusively in the interest of Austria and of the genral peace, as well as in accordance with the obligations which they have already assumed, when they accepted to become members of the League of Nations,

Solemnly declare:

.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I hereby certify, that the above excerpt from the book: The Dictate of Versaille. Berber., is a true copy of the text in my possession.

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer).

H0801 - 0034

Dr.Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit Nr. 13

Page 551

The Government of the Federal Republic of Austria on its part,

Assumes the obligation according to the wording of article 88 of the treaty of Saint-Germain, not to abandon its independence; it will abstain from any conference and from any economic or financial obligation, which might endanger directly or indirectly this independence.

I hereby certify, that the above excerpt from the book : The Dictate of Versailles.Berber., is a true copy of the text in my possession.

(Dr.Gustav Steinbauer).

H0801 – 0035

Dr. Seyss- Inquart

Defense Exhibit No.15

List of the members of the Board of Directors of the Austrian-German People's League (Volksbund).

H0801 - 0036

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No. 15

Cover sheet of the second memorandum of the Austrian-German People's League (Volksbund).

General Director: Dr. Engineer Hermann Neubacher, chairman.

Town Councillor Paul Speiser, University professor Dr. Hans Eibl, University professor Dr. Wilhelm Bauer, Deputy to the diet Dr. Anton Gasselich, vice chairmen.

Director Dr. Stefan Kuettner, "Oberlandesgericht" Judge Eugen Cuckovic, High School Director Hubert Partisch, secretaries.

Ministerial Councillor Dr. Oskar Manuel, Ministerial Councillor Dr. Hans Rizz Attorney at Law Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, treasurers.

Dr. Karl Appel, Town Councillor; Dr. Theodor Bernhard, Attorney at Law; Fritz Hofman, Federal Employee; Dr. Benedikt Kautsky, Secretary of the Chamber of Labor; Hans Kramer, writer, Dr. Engineer Emmerich Lindeck, Chief Building Councillor; Dr. Ernst Molden, writer; Dr. Edmund Palla, First Secretary of the Chamber of Labor; Dr. Josef Pursegger, Ministerial Councillor (retired); Joseph Schober, District Chief, Hugo Schulz, writer; Franz Sonnenbeitner, Governmental Councillor; Heinz Steinrueck, writer; Georg Stern, Court Concillor and Vice-president of the Banking Commission; Dr. Gustav Stolper, writer; Dr. Josef Zuck, Ministerial Councillor.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt from the book "On the Way towards th "Anschluss" is a true copy of the text in my possession.

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer)

H0801-0037

Submitted June 10, 1946

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No. 17

I quote from the book by Kleinwaechter

" Die Anschlussfrage " (The question of the Anschluss)

Vienna 1930, Wilhelm Braumueller.

H0801 – 0038

Dr.Seyss-Inquart
Defense Exhibit No. 17

Page 99

Federal Chancellor Dr. Seipel

"But we shall never consider the Central European question solved as long as the great state which makes up Central Europe proper, the German Reich, is not included in the solution."

Page 99 bottom.

Comp. Interview of Federal Chancellor Dr. Schober ("Neue Freie Presse" of 30 August 1930) "No combination from which Germany is left out, - any combination in which Germany is included!"

I certify herewith that the above copy of an excerpt from the book by Kleinwächter entitled "The Question of the Anschluss" is a literal copy of the text before me.

H0801-0039

Dr. Seyss-Inquart
Defense Exhibit No. 19 a

I quote from "Schober, His Life and His Work for Austria" Kleinschmied, Vienna 1930, pages 173, 175.

H0801 – 0040

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit Nr. 19a

Page 173

Dr. Schober's declaration before the Foreign Committee on 8 July 1922.

"Since it is generally the responsibility of foreign policy to combine all political components in order to strive for the attainable goal, the Austrian foreign policy must represent Realpolitik with the highest goal of improving the living conditions of its citizens. Everything must be avoided that would tend to make Austria's international situatio and that of the German Reich more difficult."

I certify herewith that the above copy of an excerpt from the book by Kleinschmied: "Schober, His Life and Work for Austria," is a true copy of the text in my possession.

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer)

H0801-0041

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No. 20

I quote from "Pact with Hitler, by Martin Fuchs, Plon Publications, Paris 1936/1938

Page 22

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Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit Nr. 20

Page 22

The Christian Socialist party was too weak in a parliamentary state to carry the majority alone and to take over the entire direction of affairs. The parties of the bourgeois coalition, with respect to the tactics of the opposition of the social democratic party, whose leader was Otto Bauer, the Pan Germans and the Landbund (an agrarian league, a peasant party particularly organized in Carinthia and Styria, of liberal and anticlerical origin) were in regard to foreign policy the representatives of a tendency rejecting the independence of Austria and her special mission in the Danube region and whose efforts were above all directed towards the immediate realization of a union with the German Reich.

This policy has found an outstanding representative in the person of the chief of police of Vienna, the former chancellor Schober, who in 1931 worked together with Mr. Curtius, the Reichsminister of Foreign Affaris at that time, on the famous plan of customs union. This plan had to be abandoned due to a veto by the Western powers and of Italy and by a decision of the International Court of Justice of The Hague. In bourgeois Austria Schober was the chief adversary of Mgr. Seipel in the realms of internal and external policies. It resulted in Mgr. Seipel having to contemplate in the last years of his life the growing attraction of national socialism to the Pan-German and agrarian voters and the radiation of the national socialist ideology into the law bourgois masses

H0801-0043

impoverished by the economic crisis. That is why he saw in the Heimwehr (local militia) a necessary counter weight against the internal and external political ideas propagated in Pan-German and agrarian circles. Otherwise, the movement was placed under the leadership of Prince Starhemberg, who was not Pan-German, but pro-Italian.

-.-.-.-.-.-.-

I certify herewith that the above excerpt from the book "A Pact with Hitler" by Martin Fuchs is a true copy of the text in my possession.

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer)

H0801 - 0044

Dr. Seyss-Inquart Defense Exhibit Nr. 23

I quote from the "Neue Freie Presse" of August 19, 1932, Nr. 24 401.

The Federal Council's protest against Lausanne.

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Dr.Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No.

Neue Freie Presse of August 19, 1932 No.24 401

The Federal Council's (Bundesrat) Protest against Lausanne.

Speaker Koerner (social democrat) reports further on the loan agreement signed in Lausanne. The Commitee resolved by a majority of votes to protest against the text on the following grounds :

1. Because this protocol will considerably injure the Republic's foreign political freedom of action for a period of 20 years, particularly as regards the closer political and even economic union with the German Reich.

I certify herewith that the above copy of an excerpt from the " Neue Freie Presse " is a literal reproduction of the text before me.

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer).

H0801 - 0046

Dr. Seyss-Inquart Defense Exhibit Nr. 25

I quote from the "Austrian Yearbook 1933/34" Vienna 1935

Pages 12, 13 and 30

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Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No.

Excerpt from the "Austrian Yearbook 1933/34."
Page 12.

.....Although it had been dissolved, the Social Democratic Republican Schutzbund continued its preparations for an armed action in secret. Dangerous weapons especially explosives had been collected and new ones acquired. The Social Democratic party which when speaking of the power of ideas meant the power of the fists, which when allegedly wanting the welfare of the people brought upon it the disaster of the 15 July 1927, believed again in regaining its lost political power by means of uproar and civil war. While the government had to lead a violent struggle against National Socialism, it made surprising attempts at striking the government which could have hit the vital nerve of the state.....

Page 13.

.....Martial law has been proclaimed over Linz and Vienna and subsequently over almost every state. The Council of Ministers decided on the same day to dissolve the Social Democratic party, which led further to the extinction of

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Dr.Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No.

the Social Democratic mandates in all official corporations and to the dissol-ution of all local government representations in which the Social Democrats held the majority, the Social Democratic organizations, unions and societies.

Page 30.

..... It might have been 1545 o'clock in the afternoon when Austria's great cha--ncellor Dr.Dollfuss expired. He had suffered 2 hours and 45 minutes without the assassins having given thought to letting a priest or a physician come to his side. The denial of priestly assistance constitutes a special act of brutality since the murderers must have known the deep devoutness of the chancellor. But the fact that medical assistance was also withheld from him furnishes the final proof for the planned murder by the rioters.

I herewith certify that the a bove copy of an excerpt from the " Austrian Yearbook 1933/34 " is a true copy of the text in my possession.

(Dr.Gustav Steinbauer)

H0801 - 0049

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No.46

I quote from the book
"A Pact with Hitler" by
Martin Fuchs.
The Austrian drama 1936 - 38
Page 290.

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Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit Nr. 26

Page 290

If the Austrian social democratic party, whose leader Otto Bauer was born in Reichenberg in the Sudetenland, had been favorable to the " Anschluss ", this feeling had its origin in the opposition of the pre-war socialists to the Habsburg monarchy and to her pol-itical leaders. This feeling was also rooted in the Pan-Germanic and democratic revolution of 1848. But the economic distress of l-ittle Austria after the St. Germain Treaty was the more direct cause of this expansion of Pan-Germanic theories. Austria had to struggle with an almost insoluble problem. One had to insure the existence of a state whose capital, built for an empire of 50 million inhabitants, had remained the seat of a too vast administrative, industrial, commercial and banking concentration, evidently becoming useless for a hinterland of 5 million inhabitants, mostly poor peasants. Due to the economic and political nationalisms of the successor-states, which totally destroyed the economic unity of the Danube region, the " Anschluss " idea must have seemed to be adorned with all temptations.
It presented considerable temptation for the Austrian social democrats for they considered the Weimar Republ-ic as a state ruled by their German correligionists.

H0801-0051

in the Reich and by their fellow-party. It was a mistake they were cured of but too late. The trend toward the Reich was rooted sociologically and politically more tenaciously in the left wing circles than in the national socialist ones themselves.

I certify herewith that the above excerpt from the book, "A Pact with Hitler" by Martin Fuchs is a true copy of the text in my possession.

(Dr.Gustav Steinbauer)

H0801-0052

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No. 28

I quote from:
"Three Times Austria" by Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg
Vienna 1937, Hegner Publishers.

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Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit Nr. 28

Page 245

..... I could very well imagine the possibility of a cooperation by the Austrian National Socialists, provided they are ready to join the general Austrian Front. Only the fact would have to be made clear that it concerns strictly internal Austrian affairs.....

Page 27o

I do not believe in a lasting victory of revolutionary developments and violent settlements in the field of international relationships; the stronger one, if he is lucky, may surely change the geographical map; history teaches us, however, that such a change may put off open problems but is very seldom able to bring about their solution. I believe in history's forces of evolution that build and mold something new and purposeful without destroying old values.

I certify herewith that the above copy of an excerpt from the book "Three Times Austria" is a true copy of the text before me.

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer)

H0801-0054

Dr. Seyss-Inquart Defense Exhibit No. 29

I quote from the book

"A Pact with Hitler"

by Martin Fuchs

The Austrian drama

1936-1938.

Page 194

H0801-0055

Dr.Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No.29

Page 194

..... The calling for help by Schuschnigg after Berchtesgaden, despite its desperate tone, was thus left unanswered. Mussolini informed the federal chancellor that he could not intervene in Berlin, first because he was unable to foresee any success, and further because he could not constantly interfere with the relations between the two German states, and finally because the solidarity between fassism and national socialism was not only tactical, but also real.

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I certify herewith that the above excerpt from the book " A Pact with Hitler " by Martin Fuchs is a true copy of the text in my possession.

(Dr.Gustav Steinhauer)

H0801-0056

Admitted June 10

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No. 30

I quote from the " Archiv 1938 " page 1619

H0801-0057

Page 1619

Greeting the Fuehrer on the Heldenplatz in Vienna.

On the forenoon of March 15th over a million people gathered along the Ringstrasse and on the Heldenplatz, the largest assembly place in Vienna, to hail the Fuehrer on his ride to the Hofburg with indescribable shouts of rejoicing, and witnessed the festive reception accorded the Fuehrer, and the proclamation of the Great German Reich from the balcony of the Hofburg .... Dr. Seyss-Inquart until recently Bundeskanzler, who had been appointed in the meantime Reich Governor of Austria by the Fuehrer, held the following speech:

"My Fuehrer! As the highest official of the federal state of Austria I herewith report to the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor the fulfillment of the legal resolution in accordance with the desire of the German people and its Fuehrer. Austria is a state of the German Reich. I announce it to the German people and to the whole world that Adolf Hitler as Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor moved in at this hour into the Burg of the old Reich capitol, the guardian of the Reich crown. The goal for which centuries of German history had struggled, for which untold millions of the best Germans bled and died, the last

H0801-0058

Seyss-Inquart Defense Exhibit No.30

Page 1619

Greeting the Fuehrer on the Heldenplatz in Vienna.

On the forenoon of March 15th over a million people gathered along the Ringstrasse and on the Heldenplatz, the largest assembly place in Vienna, to hail the Fuehrer on his ride to the Hofburg with indescribable shouts of rejoicing, and witnessed the festive reception accorded the Fuehrer, and the proclamation of the Great German Reich from the balcony of the Hofburg .... Dr. Seyss-Inquart until recently Bundeskanzler, who had been appointed in the meantime Reich Governor of Austria by the Fuehrer, held the following speech:

"My Fuehrer! As the highest official of the federal state of Austria I herewith report to the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor the fulfillment of the legal resolution in accordance with the desire of the German people and its Fuehrer. Austria is a state of the German Reich. I announce it to the German people and to the whole world that Adolf Hitler as Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor moved in at this hour into the Burg of the old Reich capitol, the guardian of the Reich crown. The goal for which centuries of German history had struggled, for which untold millions of the best Germans bled and died, the last

H0801-0059

aim of hot fights, the last consolation in the bitterest hours -- today it has been accomplished: Austria has come home! The Reich has been recreated, the ethnic German Reich is established!

I herewith certify that the above copy of an excerpt from the "Archiv 1938" is a true copy of the text before me.

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer)

Admitted June 10

Page 72

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No. 32

I quote from:" Documents of German Politics "Volume 6/1

Page 175

H0801-0060

H0801-0061

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No. 32

Page 175

Vienna, 21 March 1938

for the Viennese Church Province

Th. Cardinal Innitzer Eb.

For the Church Province of Salzburg

S. Waitz, Cardinal Arch Bishop (Fuerst/Erzbischof)

Solemn Declaration:

Out of our innermost conviction and by our own free will we, the undersigned bishops of the Austrian Church Province, on the occasion of the great historic events in German Austria declare:

We gladly recognize that the National Socialist movement has accomplished and is accomplishing great things in the field of national and economic reconstruction as well as of the Social politics for the German Reich and people and particularly for the poorest classes of the people. We are also convinced that through the activities of the National Socialist movement the danger of the all-destroyi godless Bolshevism has been warded off.

H0801-0062

The bishops send their best wishes along for the future of this movement and they will also admonish their congregations in this direction. On the day of th plebiscite it is of course a self-evident national duty for us, the bishops, to profess as Germans our adherence to the German Reich and we expect from all faithful Christians that they know what they owe to their people.

Vienna, 18 March 1938

Adam Hefter Fb

Ferd. Pawlikowski, Fb.

Michael Memelauer

Th. Card., Innitzer Eb.
S. Waitz, F. Eb.
Johannes Maria Gfoellner.

Herewith certify that above excerpt is a true copy from the book "Documents of German Politics."

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer)

Ctd June 10, 1946

Dr. Seyss-Inquart
Defense Exhibit No. 33

I quote from the "Neues Wiener Tageblatt" of 3 April 1938

H0801-0063

H0801-0064

Dr. Seyss-Inquart
Defense Exhibit No. 33

Neues Wiener Tageblatt, 3 April 1938, retired Chancellor Dr. Renner: "I vote: yes."
One of our correspondents had occasion yesterday to interview the former Chancellor Dr. Karl Renner on the coming plebiscite. He answered the questions put to him as follows:"Mr. Chancellor are you willing to express your attitude toward the plebiscite?"
"I,as the first Chancellor of German-Austria made a motion on 12 November 1918 in the National Assembly and it almost was unanimously accepted: German Austria is a part of the German Republic." As President of the Peace Delegation at St. Germain I have fought for the Anschluss for many months . the misery in the country and the enemy occupation of the borders compelled the National Assembly and also myself to submit to the humiliation of the peace treaty and the conditional prohibition of Anschluss. In spite of this, I have continued fighting for the Anschluss since 1919 in innumerable publications and innumerable meetings in the country and in the Reich. Although not obtained with the means ~~x~~ which I advocate, the Anschluss is now accomplished this is a historical fact and

H0801-0065

I consider this a true satisfaction for the humiliation of 1918 and 1919, for St. Germain and Versailles. I would have to deny my entire past as a theoretical pioneer for the sovereign right of the nations as well as German-Austrian statesman, should I not heartily welcome the great historical achievement of the reunion of the German nation."

"Were you, Mr. Chancellor, not a friend of a Danube Confederation?"

"I remark hereto: As early as the first meeting of the temporary National Assembly the alternative was posed: we are willing to confer with the liberated peoples of the Danube about a union - if these people do not want a union or want it only under conditions which are against our honor, then we want to return to the Reich. The direct answer to the alternative posed was given by our neighbors through the forcible occupation of German territories and through the undermining of our economic status. On 12 November 1918 Austria gave the fitting answer in announcing the Anschluss. The second time this alternative was posed not so much by Austria as by the large powers. The idea of the so called Danube Space Policy was frequently discussed after the conclusion of peace. It was supposed to open for Austria a new economic future and the way out of the suffocating closeness of the customs agreement in order to make more endurable the national renunciation by economic advantages. The oppressed rejects no possible way out. Because of its economic curtailment and its impotence as far as foreign policy was concerned the nati was certain to have followed these suggestions with interest.

H0801-0066

However, through almost twenty years this idea has merely been played with and not one positive step was taken to put it into effect. In fact, at the end this idea was made so absurd by ridiculous legitimistic intrigues, that even the most convinced friend of the Danube Space Policy had to turn away from this second alternative.

This wandering about of the Austrian people which had lasted for twenty years terminated and Austria returns to the point it started from, that is its solemn declaratory act of 12 November.

The Interlude of half a century, 1866 to 1918, will herewith become a part of our common history of thousands of years."

"Then, how will you and your followers vote?"

"I am not authorized to speak for the latter, but I can declare:

As a Social Democrat and thereby as fighter for the sovereign right of nations, as first chancellor of the German Austrian Republic and as former president of its peace delegation at St. Germain I shall vote: yes."

I certify herewith that above is true copy of the excerpt from the "Neue Wiener Tagblatt".

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer)

H0801-0067

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Dr.Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No.35

I quote from " World History in Documents 1937/38,

Frauendienst,1942, Essener Publishers, [illegible], Page 405.

H0801-0068

. 62

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No. 35

Page 405

In the ReichstagsSpeech of 30 January 1939 the Fuehrer has again explained the historical decision of the days in January 1938.

" In January 1938 I made the final decision to fight for and gain, in one way or another during this year, the sovereign right for the 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ million Germans in Austria."

-.-

I certify herewith that above is a true copy of the excerpt from " World History in Documents 1937/38. "

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer)

H0801-0069

Dr. Seyss-Inquart
Defense Exhibit No. 36

I quote from document PS 1750 USA 57 page 20.

Affidavit of George Messersmith.

H0801-0070

Dr. Seyss- Inquart
Defense Exhibit No. 36

Excerpt from document PS 1760, USA 57, Affidavit of George Messersmith. Page 20.

- - - - - Although France has given very definite assurances concerning its interests in the maintaining of Austrian independence and England has manifested the same interests, the Austrian Government was less and less sure of receiving a real assistance. When the Austrian Government could no longer rely upon Italy's full military assistance, it knew that its fate was sealed.

Hitler was consequently free to work in Austria according to his wishes.

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt from document PS 1760 USA 57 is a true copy of the text in my possession.

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer)

H0801-0071

Entered June 10

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No. 37

I quote from "The Time for Decision" (Die Zeit der Entscheidung) Armed Services Edition Copyright 1944.

H0801-0072

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No.37

Sumner Welles: "The Time for Decision" (Die Zeit der Entscheidung.)
Armed Services Edition, Copyright 1944.

Count Ciano: "You may ask yourself why Italy has not undertaken anything either at the time of Dollfuss' assassination or later when Hitler occupied Austria.

I will tell it to you because there where many misunderstandings concerning this point. To day in Austria many people are unhappy and many people are tortured; many who wish that Hitler's way of carrying out the Anschluss should not have taken place. But as an Italian, I tell you that the majority of the Austrians prefer even today to be a part of Germany rather than to live a life of starvation and increasing exhaustion, which they would have to live in an independent Austria.

Before the occupation of Austria Dr. Schu-schnigg came to Rome. He frankly admitted that in case of an occupation of Austria by Germany the majority of the Austrians will partake in this occupation and that the Austrians would join the Germans like a single man for the fight against Italy, if Italy should send troops to Austria in order to prevent the occupation."

H0801-0073

I hereby certify that the above copy of the German translation of the excerpt from "The Time for Decision" is in literal conformity with the text in my possession.

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer)

Entered June 10

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No. 38

I quote from the "Archiv

1938" Page 1691

H0801-0074

H0801-0075

Dr. Soyss-Inquart
Defense Exhibit Nr. 38

Page 1691

Then Chamberlain declared literally: "If one wants to judge the recent events it is necessary to face the facts. However we may judge ther, and however we may estimate their influence on the international situation, as it is today, it is a hard reality - and each Member of the House can himself realize this fact - that nothing would have stopped Germany's action, unless [redacted] and others had been ready to use force in order to prevent it."

I hereby certify that the above excerpt from the "Archiv 1938" is a true copy of the text in my possession.

(Dr. Gustav Steinbäuer)

H0801-0076

Dr. Seyss-Inquart ...

Defense Exhibit No.4o

I quote from the book:

"Concentration Camps"

RF 321 Page 199.

H0801-0077

Dr. Seyss-Inquart Defense Exhibit Nr. 40

Page 199, Translation of this excerpt by Francis E. Elliot.

The first foreign prisoners after the occupation of Austria arrived in Buchenwald in September 1938. Under the pretext that they were trying to escape, Certes the son-in-law of the former Federal chancellor Miklas, the Minister of Justice and General Attorney Winterstein, the Jail Director Trummer, the chief of the "Heimwehr" and General Consul Steidle, Major Hoffren, the Police Director of Salzburg Bechinie, etc. were shot while running.

I hereby certify that the above text is a true copy of the German translation of the excerpt from the book "Camps de Concentration" (Concentration camps) in my possession.

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer)

H0801-0078

Dr. Seyss-Inquart
Defense Exhibit No. 41

I quote from the book
"Step by Step" by Winston Churchill
Page 290

H0801-0079

Dr. Seyss-Inquart Doc. 1

Defense Exhibit Nr. 41

Page 29o

The suppression of the monarchist of the nobility, of the Schuschnigg regime supporters is cruel. That the winning of so valuable a booty as Austria, which has been so rapid and so cheap, did not arouse in the conqueror's heart more magnanimity is truly astounding.

But the most vigorous and the only open resistance against the Nazification of Austria strangely enough came from the Austrian Nazi circles. The Austrian legionaires and their followers, who had undermined the Austrian republic from within were both filled with wrath, when they noticed their exclusion from all influential profitable offices of power. Everywhere they were superseded by officials of the German Nazi party, who denied them the anticipated pleasure of office holding. They were to discover that they had been used by more powerful hands as tools to get the chestnuts out of the fire. There were loud complaints and even recurrences of Sabotage by which formerly they had brought the Schuschnigg government into confusion.

HO801-0080

In postal matters, on the railroads and in many factories, there were happenings which proved how disappointed this party was, when in the moment of triumph it saw itself robbed of what it considered its unalienable right.
.....The Austrian Nazis are of a vicious activity.....
The German authorities felt themselves compelled to discharge them from their posts and to keep them under observation, and Mr.Buerckel, the actual governor of the province was no doubt right in declaring that for the most part they are not fit for positions of confidence.....

I certify herewith that the above excerpt[illegible] from the book "Step by Step" conforms literally with the text in my possession.

(Dr.Gustav Steinbauer)

H0801-0081

Dr. Seyss-Inquart .
Defense Exhibit No.42

I quote from "Three months of building up the provisional government of the Austrian Republic." State chancellor Dr. Karl Renner, Vienna 1945. Page 3 and page 8.

H0801-0082

Dr. Seyss-Inquart
Defense Exhibit No. 42

Page 3

The democratic mentality (Grundhaltung) of the Austrian and the reestablishment of the democratic republic.

Decapitation and dismemberment of Austria.

For fully seven years the Hitler regime of the German Reich had time to exterminate completely the independent Republic of Austria and to eradicate her very name.

From the former higher authorities of the Republic down to the village representative there was not a single office spared by this destructive work.

Everything Austrian was incorporated into the Reich, dismembered, reshaped, renamed or totally destroyed. When the armies of the world powers entered the country, almost all bearers of official power have fled, their offices plundered and sometimes even burned. It was not as if the Provisional Government had to take over a ready made state's administration in order to subordinate it to another personal leadership and newly defined aims.

There was no state in existence, it had to be rebuilt in all its phases!

The Republic of Austria was decapitated: All central government offices and higher agencies were abolished, the documents transferred to Berlin and the former leading persons sent away. At the end intermediary offices in only a few administrative branches remained connecting them with Berlin.

H0801-0083

The Austrian Republic was dismembered: She was split into seven "Gaus", which should not have anything to do with each other, and only there where iron administration necessity made unavoidable the existence of an intermediary office, binding together two or more provinces, was such an office established.

But it was not only that Austria had been deprived of her head and her members separated into unconnected pieces; the whole spirit of her administration had been changed from the bottom up.

Page 8

Complete refurnishing of all offices.

.... The fleeing Nazi officials for the most part not only took with them all the cash in hand but as a rule burned all the documents and not infrequently the office buildings themselves. In many places they also destroyed the material of the administration. Thus in order to make impossible the most elementary administrative activities for their successors they carried off the fire extinguishers, means of transportation etc.

I certify herewith that the above copy of excerpts from the booklet "Three months of building up the provisional government of the Austrian Republic," conforms literally with the text in my possession.

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer)

H0801-0084

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit Nr. 43

I quote from:

PS 3425 presented under USA 701

voluntary declaration of 10.12.1945

by Dr. Seyss-Inquart

H0801-0085

Dr.Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No.43

Excerpt from PS 3425, USA 701, Voluntary declaration of 10.12. 1945.

..... " I also supported the national socialist party so long as it was legal, because the party declared itself with particular firmness for the Anschluss. From 1932 on I made monetary contributions to the party, but discontinued this financial support, when it was prohibited in 1934."

I certify herewith that the above copy of the excerpt from the document PS 3425,USA 701 conforms literally with the text [illegible].

(Dr.Gustav Steinbauer)

H0801-0086

Ctbl June 10

Dr.Seyss Inquart

Defense Exhibit No.44

I quote from the document PS 3471 USA 583

Keppler to Bodenschatz

H0801-0087

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No.44

Excerpt from the document PS 3471 USA 583, state secretary Keppler to General Bodenschatz from 21 February 1938:

.....Leopold had a discussion of many hours with Field Marshal Goering and obtained from him the promise that he would return in the next days to Austria with new authority. Furthermore he declared that his present attitude has been found correct and now the activities in their own ranks should be increased to the utmost. At present the darts are aimed at the minister Dr. Seyss-Inquart, who isthe first in line to be brought down in order to obtain as his successor someone who would be an absolutely reliable instrument in the hands of Leopold.

I certify herewith that the above copy of the excerpt from the document PS 3471 USA 583 conforms literally with the text in my possession.

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer)

cited June 10

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No.45

I quote from document PS 3473
USA 581

Goering to Keppler

H0801-0088

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No.45

Excerpt from document PS 3473 USA 581

Miss Grundtmann (for Goering)

Phone 165 861

s ettled by tel.

7th Jan.38

(sign.Limberger)

Keppler shall be informed by telephone :

he should do eveything in order to prevent the resignation of state councillor Dr.Seyss-Inquart and federal minister Glaise von Horstenau. Should this affair make any difficulties, then Mr.Seyss-Inquart should first come to him .

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-

I hereby certify that the above excerpt from document PS 3473 USA 581, is a true copy of the text in my possession.

(Dr.Gustav Steinbauer)

H0801-0089

H0801-0090

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No. 46

I quote from document

PS 3254 USA 704

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

"The Austrian Question"

H0801-0091

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit Nr. 46

Excerpt from document PS 3254 USA 704, the Austrian question, page 9.

"An acquaintance gave me the opportunity to see a report, which was drawn up by the chief of the security police and of the SD (Heidrich) at the end of 1937, and forwarded to Hitler through Himmler. Heidrich describes the Austrian situation, and comes to the conclusion that it would lead without remedy towards the collapse of the "Austrian System". The only thing which could endanger the plans of the NSDAP..., is the policy of state councillor Dr. Seyss-Inquart. This policy is tuned to the Austrian mentality, and with time would be able to give to the national socialistic movement an individual character differing from that of the Reich party and to annihilate the revolutionary impulse...

I hereby certify that the above excerpt from document PS 3254 USA 704 is a true copy of the text in my possession.

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer)

Entered June 10

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defesense Exhibit No. 47

I quote from the book "The Truth about Austria" by Guido Zernatto. 1939 Longmans, Green and Co., Alliance Book Corporation New York, Toronto. Page 185.

H0801-0092

H0801-0093

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit Nr. 47

Page 185

In spite of those incidents, which represented a permanent infringement of the agreement as of July 11th, Dr. Schuschnigg did not withdraw his pledge of providing room for the cooperation and the co-responsibility of the national minded faction. The conversations with Dr. Seyss, who entirely disagreed with Leopold's endeavours, were continued. However before these conversations could lead to a result, the invitation to Berchtesgaden arrived.

I hereby certify, that the above excerpt from the book "The Truth about Austria" is a true copy of the text in my possession.

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer)

H0801-0094

Submitted June 10

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No. 48

I quote from the book "The truth about Austria" by Guido Zernatto, 1939 Longmans, Green and Co., Alliance Book Corporation New York, Toronto, Page 230.

H0801-0095

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No. 48

Page 230

Dr. Seyss-Inquart could be reached only at about noon. I invited him to eat with me. Through brief indications I told him the sense of the Berchtesgaden conversation, without going into the individual agreements, but more according to the state of mind than to the reality. I had the definite impression, that he did not know about the result of the discussion and the contents of the agreement.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt from the book "The truth about Austria", is a true copy of the text in my possession.

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer)

H0801-0096

Read June 10

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No. 49

I quote from document PS 3425 USA 701

Dr. Seyss-Inquart " Voluntary statement of December 10th 1945 "

H0801-0097

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No. 49

Dr. Seyss-Inquart: Voluntary statement of December 10th 1945.

Excerpt from document PS 3425 USA 701 ..." I explained my plans to Hitler, namely: I must be the living guarantee to Dr. Schuschnigg, of the evolutionary way. The Austrian national-socialists can carry on their activities only on the basis of the Austrian constitution and from there seek the way to the Reich, they cannot make any totalitarian claims nor undertake a cultural struggle. The leadership of the Austrian national-socialists must be independent from the Reich and remain responsible in Austria. As the minister for security I shall intervene against any illegal activity. In return, the Austrian national-socialists should enjoy complete possibility of activity and Austria and Germany should be brought closely together.....

I hereby certify that the above excerpt from document PS 3425 USA 701, is a true copy of the text in my possession.

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer)

H0801-0098

Entered June 1-0

Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No. 50

I quote from the book "The Truth about Austria" by Guido Zernatto 1939 Longemans, Green and Co., Alliance Book Corporation New York, Toronto, Page 239

H0801-0099

Dr.Seyss-Inquart

Defense Exhibit No.50

Page 239

The person of Dr.Seyss-Inquart, who, according to the Berchtesgaden agreements should have officiated as the sole liaison between governmental and party agencies, was passed over. Seyss expressed to me a great dissatisfaction about this over-throwing of his person.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt from the book " The truth about Austria " is a true copy of the text in my possession.

(Dr.Gustav Steinbauer)

H0801-0100

Letter June 10

Dr. Seyss-Inquart
Defense Exhibit No. 51

I quote from:
"Das Archiv 1938", Page 1471

H0801-0101

Dr. Seyss-Inquart
Defense Exhibit No. 51

Page 1471 Dr. Seyss-Inquart to his civil service employees

..... I expect you to perform your service true to the traditions of the German people and the Austrian Fatherland. In the executive administration I shall never accept a different conception of the duties, especially no consideration for political opinions. Determination of the political attitude is up to the bodies to be appointed in accordance with the constitution and at present I will not grant to anybody in Austria the right to be more exact and careful than I am in safeguarding national interests.

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-

I hereby certify that the above excerpt from "Das Archiv 1938" is a true copy of the text in my possession.

(Dr. Gustav Steinbauer.)